Consumer Price Index
March 2015

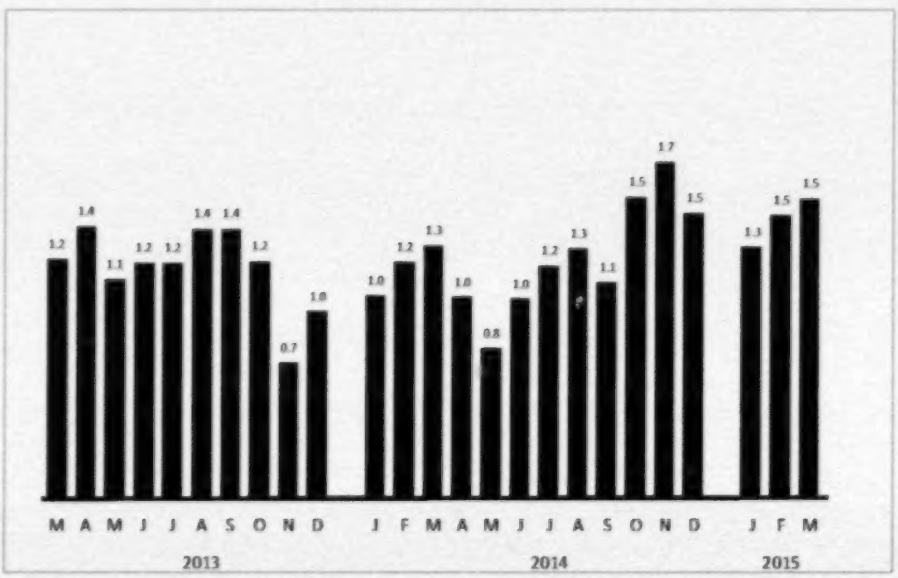
1. Consumer Price Index (CPI), All Items

Month	CPI	Annual Inflation Rate (12 Month % Change)
Iqaluit (Dec. 2002 = 100)		
Mar-15	119.1	1.5%
Feb-15	118.9	1.5%
Mar-14	117.3	1.3%
Canada (2002 = 100)		
Mar-15	126.3	1.2%
Feb-15	125.4	1.0%
Mar-14	124.8	1.5%

In Iqaluit (Nunavut data not available), prices rose **1.5%** in March 2015 compared to prices in March 2014. On a monthly basis, the prices of a basket of goods in Iqaluit increased **0.2%** between February 2015 and March 2015.

All data in this report were collected by Statistics Canada.

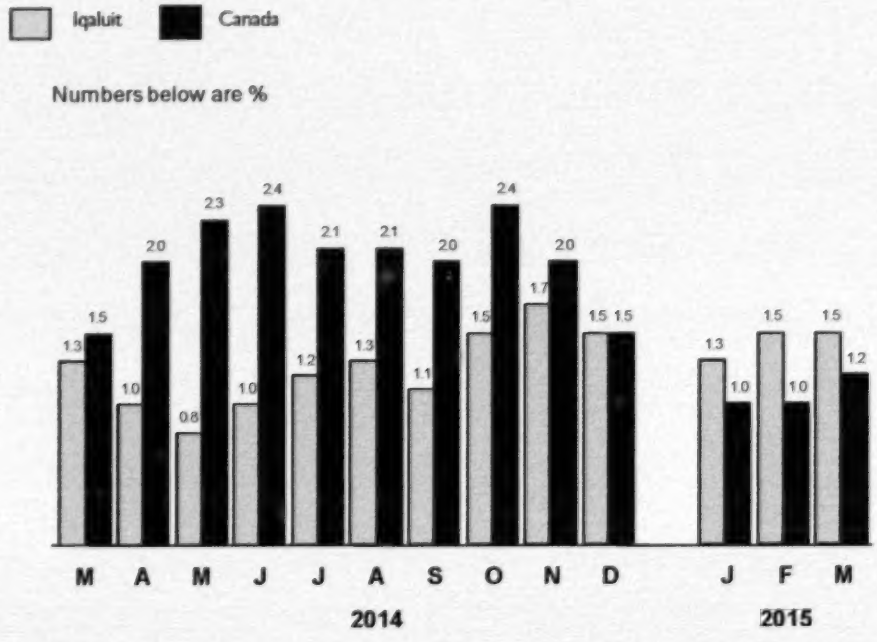
Iqaluit's Inflation Rate
March 2013 - March 2015



2. Consumer Price Index History (All Items, Annual Average)

Iqaluit (Dec. 2002= 100) Annual Average			Canada (2002=100) Annual Average		
Year	All Items Index	% Change from Previous Year	Year	All Items Index	% Change from Previous Year
2014	118.1	1.3%	2014	125.2	2.0%
2013	116.6	1.1%	2013	122.8	0.9%
2012	115.3	1.7%	2012	121.7	1.5%
2011	113.4	1.4%	2011	119.9	2.9%
2010	111.8	-0.7%	2010	116.5	1.8%

3. Annual Inflation Rate, Iqaluit vs. Canada, March 2014 to March 2015



4. Iqaluit Monthly Consumer Price Index, All Items

All Items for Iqaluit 2015/2014			
Month	2015	2014	% change
Jan	118.2	116.7	1.3
Feb	118.9	117.2	1.5
Mar	119.1	117.3	1.5
Apr	--	117.7	--
May	--	118.1	--
Jun	--	118.7	--
Jul	--	118.9	--
Aug	--	119.0	--
Sep	--	118.8	--
Oct	--	118.4	--
Nov	--	118.1	--
Dec	--	117.9	--
Year Average	--	118.1	--

All Items for Canada 2015/2014			
Month	2015	2014	% change
Jan	124.3	123.1	1.0
Feb	125.4	124.1	1.0
Mar	126.3	124.8	1.2
Apr	--	125.2	--
May	--	125.8	--
Jun	--	125.9	--
Jul	--	125.7	--
Aug	--	125.7	--
Sep	--	125.8	--
Oct	--	125.9	--
Nov	--	125.4	--
Dec	--	124.5	--
Year Average	--	125.2	--

Month	2014	2013	% change
Jan	116.7	115.5	1.0
Feb	117.2	115.8	1.2
Mar	117.3	115.8	1.3
Apr	117.7	116.5	1.0
May	118.1	117.2	0.8
Jun	118.7	117.5	1.0
Jul	118.9	117.5	1.2
Aug	119.0	117.5	1.3
Sep	118.8	117.5	1.1
Oct	118.4	116.6	1.5
Nov	118.1	116.1	1.7
Dec	117.9	116.2	1.5
Year Average	118.1	116.6	1.3

Month	2014	2013	% change
Jan	123.1	121.3	1.5
Feb	124.1	122.7	1.1
Mar	124.8	122.9	1.5
Apr	125.2	122.7	2.0
May	125.8	123.0	2.3
Jun	125.9	123.0	2.4
Jul	125.7	123.1	2.1
Aug	125.7	123.1	2.1
Sep	125.8	123.3	2.0
Oct	125.9	123.0	2.4
Nov	125.4	123.0	2.0
Dec	124.5	122.7	1.5
Year Average	125.2	122.8	2.0

5. Inflation Rate for 2013 and 2015 for Iqaluit, Whitehorse and Yellowknife

Iqaluit Annual % change Month over Month			Whitehorse Annual % change Month over Month			Yellowknife Annual % change Month over Month		
Month	**2014**	**2013**	**Month**	**2014**	**2013**	**Month**	**2014**	**2013**
Mar	1.3	1.2	Mar	2.3	1.2	Mar	1.9	1.6
Apr	1.0	1.4	Apr	2.3	0.7	Apr	1.3	0.7
May	0.8	1.1	May	2.0	0.9	May	2.1	1.0
Jun	1.0	1.2	Jun	1.0	2.3	Jun	1.8	1.6
July	1.2	1.2	July	1.0	2.1	July	1.7	1.8
Aug	1.3	1.4	Aug	0.8	2.1	Aug	1.9	1.9
Sep	1.1	1.4	Sep	0.7	2.1	Sep	1.8	2.0
Oct	1.5	1.2	Oct	0.6	1.6	Oct	2.1	1.6
Nov	1.7	0.7	Nov	0.7	1.2	Nov	1.9	1.4
Dec	1.5	1.0	Dec	-0.1	1.7	Dec	1.7	1.4
Month	**2015**	**2014**	**Month**	**2015**	**2014**	**Month**	**2015**	**2014**
Jan	1.3	1.0	Jan	-1.3	2.2	Jan	0.9	1.5
Feb	1.5	1.2	Feb	-1.5	2.3	Feb	0.4	2.0
Mar	1.5	1.3	Mar	-1.0	2.3	Mar	1.1	1.9

Note to Readers:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of the changes in consumer prices experienced by the target population. The CPI measures price change by comparing, through time, the cost of a fixed basket of commodities. The current basket is based on the expenditures of the target population for the 2013 reference period. Since the basket contains commodities of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price movements. The CPI is not a cost-of-living index, though people frequently call it this. The objective behind a cost-of-living index is to measure changes in expenditures necessary for consumers to maintain a constant standard of living. The idea is that consumers would normally switch between products as the price relationship of goods changes. If, for example, consumers get the same satisfaction from drinking tea as they do from coffee, then it is possible to substitute tea for coffee if the price of tea falls relative to the price of coffee. The cheaper of the interchangeable products may be chosen. We could compute a cost-of-living index for an individual if we had complete information about a person's taste and spending habits. To do this for a large number of people, let alone the total population of Canada, is impossible. For this reason, regular published price indexes are based on the fixed-basket concept rather than the cost-of-living concept.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is produced on a monthly basis by Statistics Canada. The data used to determine the CPI are collected by survey and the results are released in Statistics Canada catalogue, ***The Consumer Price Index*** (no.62-001). The index is used to determine price change (inflation) in a given city or province over time. In order to calculate the inflation rate in an area, an index for two time periods is required. The percentage change in this index from one point in time to the next is known as the 'rate of inflation' (or 'rate of deflation' if there is a decrease).

The current time base of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada is 2002=100 and for Iqaluit the time base is December 2002=100.

– = not applicable.

For more statistical information, visit our website at http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx.

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